# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,865.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs. | 52 0 |
| ——— including postage..... „ | 72 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion .....Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second Ditto..... „ | 2 8 |
| Third Ditto..... „ | 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions.. „ | 0 2 As. per line. but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines. |

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion ..... | 7 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto ..... | 4 „ „ |
| Third and succeeding | 2 „ „ |

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

(Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, and Bussorah.

| Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah....21st & 4th |
|---|---|
| „ Kurrachee .. | „ Bushire ..... |
| „ Guadur ..... | „ Lingo ..... |
| „ Muscat ..... | „ Bunder Abbas. |
| „ Bunder Abbas. | „ Muscat..... |
| „ Lingo ..... | „ Guadur ..... |
| „ Bushire .... | „ Kurrachee ... |
| Arrive Bussorah ... | Arrive Bombay ... |

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons,160 H. P., Commander T. Sandeas, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 4 P. M.
Bombay, 10th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure,

| From Bombay usually about..... | 11th and 25th. |
|---|---|
| „ Kurrachee on..... | 10th and 25th. |

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 860 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay ..... | 15 | Leave Calcutta ..... | 15 |
| „ Surwar ..... | 16 | „ Bimlipatam ..... | 18 |
| „ Mangalore ..... | 17 | „ Visagapatam ..... | 19 |
| „ Cannanore ..... | 18 | „ Coconada ..... | 19 |
| „ Calicut ..... | 18 | „ Madras ..... | 23 |
| „ Cochin ..... | 19 | „ Pondicherry ..... | 24 |
| „ Tuticorin ..... | 20 | „ Negapatam ..... | 24 |
| „ Colombo ..... | 20 | „ Galle ..... | 26 |
| „ Galle ..... | 22 | „ Colombo..... | 27 |
| „ Negapatam ..... | 24 | „ Tuticorin ..... | 28 |
| „ Pondicherry ..... | 25 | „ Cochin ..... | 29 |
| „ Madras ..... | 27 | „ Calicut ..... | 30 |
| „ Coconada ..... | 29 | „ Cannanore ..... | 31 |
| „ Visagapatam ..... | 30 | „ Mangalore..... | 1 |
| „ Bimlipatam ..... | 31 | „ Carwar ..... | 2 |
| Arrive Calcutta ..... | 3 | „ Arrive Bombay ..... | 4 |

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 880 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Matthews will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 17th March, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry and Vingoria on the voyage.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 10th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undermentioned places on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P. M., viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ujnuwell. | Malwan. |
| Ratnaghery. | Vingoria. |
| Joytapoor. | Goa. |

For terms of Freight or Passage apply to MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Bazaar Gate Street.
Bombay, 10th March, 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDRABAD to sail about 5th April.

THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.
ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.
Bombay, 19th February 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DERBYSHIRE," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.
ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship *Derbyshire*.
Bombay, 6th March 1868.

THE NEW MINIATURE SALT CELLARS.—A choice selection of Miniature Salt Cellars with Spoons, of the newest patterns, in best Silver Plate, particularly adapted for presentation:

Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plain beaded pattern ..... Rs. | 25 0 |
| Engraved and beaded pattern..... „ | 28 0 |
| Chased and beaded pattern..... „ | 30 0 |
| Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels) ..... „ | 30 0 |

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

| | |
|---|---|
| Shell Pattern (a shell supported by 3 dolphins) Rs. | 35 0 |
| Engraved and beaded pattern ..... „ | 38 0 |
| Chased and beaded, *larger size* ..... „ | 50 0 |

*N. B.—The above prices are for Cash with Order.*

SOUNDY, & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
PATENT SAFETY MATCHES
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S
VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,
SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S
JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.
BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS
The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 8th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class.....£45 | } Exclusive of Wines. |
| Second Class.....£25 | |

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,900 Tons, will be despatched about the 20th March next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

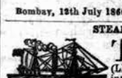
THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class.....£ 54 10 0 | } Including Railway |
| Second Class.....£ 37 5 0 | } Transit thro' Egypt. |

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ Dozen | Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Scarf Ring. |
| 2 „ | Linen Collars. | 1 | Walking Stick. |
| ½ „ | Under-Vests. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 1 „ | Fine White Cotton Socks. | 1 | Binocular Glass. |
| 1 „ | Fine Colored do. | 1 | Rug with Strap. |
| 1 „ | White Cambric Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Dressing Bag. |
| „ | Colored do. do. | 1 | Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 (one) | Overland Suit. | 2 | Overland Trunks. |
| 1 (two) | Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| 2 (two) | Pairs Kid Gloves. | 1 | Opera Hat. |
| 6 (six) | Scarfs and Ties. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| | | 2 | Courier Bag. |
| | | 1 | Easy Chair. |

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

## NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mulkuttoo, Abyssinia.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity or the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed of ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

*During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.*

Sold in bottles at 4s, 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

*Medicine* Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE.

The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate, 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borrow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent., payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites Tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tender ed, and be sealed and superscribed "Muncipa Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th February, 1868.

A
Form of Mortgage.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865 we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500 with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year) under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty .

B
Form of Transfer of Mortgage.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 6th ultimo, inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, if desired, be made payable at any of the other Presidencies, or in London at the exchange of two shillings per rupee. ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

## NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 6 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

*Depot at Malabar Hill.*

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.
Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a Call of £10 or Rs. 100 per Share has been made by the Court of Chancery on all the Shares of this Corporation, and all Contributories resident in India are required to pay the same on or before the first day of March next, into the Oriental Bank Corporation at Bombay; the Agent of which Bank has been authorized to grant receipts for the same.

Legal proceedings will at once be instituted against all Contributories who shall make default in such payment on the date named.

G. F. RIMINGTON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.
Bombay, 21st February 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS ARRIVED BY LAST MAIL.

Good French Kid Gloves ..... ..... Rs. 2-4
„ „ the best made... „ 3-0
„ &c. &c. &c.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light coloured Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

28, MEADOW STREET, 10th MARCH 1868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

Terms—Cash.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

THE INDIAN, PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of March 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to conduct the following business:—

1. To receive the Account of the liquidation for the year ending 29th February 1868, and the Liquidators' Report.

2. To receive Mr. P. E. Bendir's resignation of the Office of Liquidator, and to pass a Resolution to fill up the vacancy, or such other Resolution as may be deemed advisable.

Copies of the Liquidators' Report may be obtained by Shareholders upon application at the Office, and Copies of the Statement of Accounts on and after the 23rd instant, or sooner if possible.

P. E. BENDIR, Liquidator,
Bombay, 6th March 1868.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

DR. LAZARUS'S PREPARATIONS, &c.—Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA. Prepared by a newly discovered process, by which method only the whole of the valuable medicinal properties of the "Agathotes Chirayta" are retained in a high state of concentration and preservation.

Numberless trials have proved it to be the remedy for all Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Costiveness, Heart-burn, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, or General Debility, especially that arising from a long residence in India, or other warm climates. Bilious Headache, Offensive Breath, Convalescence from Fevers and other Debilitating Diseases, Affections of the Spleen, Want of Appetite and General Vigour of the Frame; Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Blotches on the Skin, Pimples on the Face and other disorders arising from derangement of either the Liver, Gall, Bladder, or Biliary Ducts, have in the "Essence of Chiretta" their appropriate remedy.

Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF NEEM.—This preparation is warranted to contain the whole of the Therapeutic properties of MELIA AZADIRACHTA, in a highly concentrated form, being a solution of the whole of the Alkaloids found in that Tree.

The Baids and Hukeems of Hindoostan have employed this valuable Drug for very many centuries in a variety of complaints, more especially in those diseases.

AFFECTING THE SKIN.

Such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, &c. It is also a FEBRIFUGE and ANTI-PERIODIC.

*Agents for the Bombay Presidency,* Treacher & Co., Limited

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

MR. DAVE CARSON, after a successful tour through England and America, begs respectfully to inform his numerous friends, and the public in general, that he has once again returned to this City, and has brough with him a first-class Troupe of renowned and talented Vocal and Instrumental Artists, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. W. BURTON, the celebrated Baritone of the principal Concerts of England and America.

Mr. R. H. ROMER, Pianist, Member of the Royal Academy of Music, London.

Mr. W. C. PARKER, Primo Violinist of the Royal Society of Musicians, London.

Mr. G. SOUTHAM, Alto and Burlesque Prima Donna, Member of the Orpheus Glee Union, London.

Mr. S. HERBERTE, Primo Tenor and Violin Secondo, from the principal Concerts of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

The only and original DAVE CARSON, from the Opera D'Afrique, Abyssinia.

And other talented auxiliaries.

From the above list of names it can be seen that neither time, trouble, nor expense, have been spared in collecting together the best Star Artists of England and America, each Member of the Troupe being an acknowledged Artist of considerable merit. Mr. DAVE CARSON is thus enabled to give a series of his unique Entertainments on a scale such as, he fully believes, has never before been attempted in this country.

The large assortment of New and Original Music that he has brought with him is of such a description as will enable him to give a far more varied Programme than heretofore.

Several pieces will be introduced for the first time, having been composed and arranged expressly for this Troupe.

The Programme will include during the season the latest Novelties, amongst which will be enumerated—

BURLESQUE OPERAS,
ORIGINAL QUARTETTES,
NEW JOKES,
WITTY SAYINGS,
LOCAL SKETCHES,
AND
HITS AT THE TIMES:
ALSO
ORIGINAL FUNNY ACTS,
COMIC PIECES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS,
AND
KHOOB THUTTA,
FROM
BABOO DAVEE KAR SEN.

It is with feelings of great pleasure that Mr. DAVE CARSON returns to the scenes of his former triumphs, and he trusts that the name he has gained, not only in Bombay but throughout all India, will be a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment he gives will be found in every way as complete as can possibly be desired.

Bus, Salaam.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, for six or twelve months, a FURNISHED HOUSE, situated in Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill. Rent moderate. Apply to
JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY RUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

## WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, with Testimonials, to the undersigned.
CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.
Surat, 1st March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM Co., LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE OF SALE.—Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery of the 20th day of January 1868, NOTICE is hereby given that the Steamers *Jhelum, Indus, Soane, Goya,* and *Oobarah*, with Barges, Buildings, Machinery, Plant, Stores, Fuel, and Landed Property of the above Company on the River Indus and at Kurrachee, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION in Kurrachee, at the Office of the said Company, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of May 1868.

Further particulars of sale will appear in future Advertisements.

FRANKLIN FOX,
Constituted Attorney for the Official Liquidators,
Oriental Inland Steam Co., Ld., (in Liquidation).
Kurrachee, 4th March 1868.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albertz and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of PREMCHUND ROYCHUND, an Insolvent Trader.

Upon hearing Mr. HURRELL on behalf of the Trustees of abovenamed Estate, I do vary the Order made by me on the First day of February instant, directing the Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent to send in their names and addresses, with the particulars of their Debts and Claims, to Mr. M. R. de QUADROS as far as the same being sent to the said M. R. de Quadros is concerned, as well as to the direction as to advertising the said Order; and I do order that all those Claims and particulars as aforesaid not already sent in to the said M. R. De Quadros in pursuance of the said Order be on or before the Thirty-first day of March next sent in to Mr. G. WILSON, at his Office in Bombay Green, or in default thereof those Claimants not those Claims are not sent in will be excluded from the benefits of any distribution of Assets of the Estate which may after that date be made. And I direct that this Order be advertised ten times in the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette, Jami-Jamshed,* and *Bombay Summachar,* and twice in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*—Dated this 22nd day of February 1868.

M. R. WESTROPP.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Trustees.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED, REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each
With Power to Increase up to two Crores.
First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. | Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co. |
| Ameerdeen Hubibbhoy, Esq. | Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq. |
| A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co. | Kessowjee Naik, Esq. |

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
*(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)*

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hoss & Langley.

Secretary and Treasurer.—

Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

*Priests—In Bombay,* Rs. 10. *To Outstations,* Rs. 10½ *Cash* London—VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta—LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay—Chesson & Woodhall, and *Dufter Ashkara* Press; Madras—J. Higginbotham; Lahore—W. Cockell & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Moulan—Dadabhoy Manockjee.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

*(From the Friend of India, Dec. 26, 1867.)*

The question of the development of productive industry in India has been often discussed, but beyond this discussion little progress has been made. . . . This exhaustive work by Mr. P. R. Cola, lately a Bombay cotton manufacturer, does justice to the question. . . He goes fully and systematically into the various branches of industry, and discusses every point connected with each from the cotton plant to the bale in the Manchester market. Jute and silk get the full attention due to them; the bleaching, dyeing and printing calico, the manufacture of sugar, paper, oil seeds, timber mills, and iron foundries, corn mills and coal mines, factory, and workshop, buildings, and agricultural implements, are all treated in detail. He takes a very hopeful view of the industrial future of India, and by a judicious arrangement of facts and statistics commands attention and difference to his pleas. Mr Cola's view of the future of Oriental commerce is sound. . . The book is beautifully illustrated with engravings of machinery and plans in Messrs. Virtue and Co's usual clear style.

*(From the Indian Mirror, Jan. 15, 1868.)*

There breathes in the whole work a spirit of good feeling and a real interest in the cause of India and the East. No pains have been spared to render it a work of as much practical utility as his possible in so short a compass, so as to prove, as the author himself says, "a useful industrial, hand-book." To increase its importance has a hand-book of manufactures, towards the end of the book have been added forms of leases of ground for building factories, forms of agreement with mechanics, and some general hints on factories relating to estimate, for conducting factories, cost, packing, freight and insurance, and erection of machinery, building factories and general management. . . . It is believed and earnestly hoped that the remarks on the facilities and advantages of introducing improved machinery in some of the manufactures for articles of daily and extensive consumption as set forth in the work under notice will not be lost upon our wealthy countrymen.

*(From the Native Opinion, January 19., 1868.)*

The object of this book we are told is to point out how to develope productive industry in India, and although at the first blush, the design appears too ambitious for mere paper demonstrations, yet as we go through the body of the work, we find ourselves under safe guidance . . . . The book also contains much valuable information on coal mines in India, Iron foundries and workshops, Timber and Corn Mills and on Agricultural machinery. . . Our system of education talks learnedly of awakening and "an intellectual vital soul in the nation;" but we may well question the utility and value of the so-called awakening when we find it taking no cognizance whatever of the development of the material resources of the country. . . The book is written in a neat, business-like style, and is entirely free from attempts at essay writing.

*(From the Bombay Builder, Feb. 1868.)*

This work brings within the compass of a single volume much important information on a variety of subjects connected with reproductive commercial industry. . . . The work abounds with illustrations very

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

A SALE of 25 Port Canning shares was reported at 360. Elphinstones close at 580; New do.185; Mazagons 580; New Bank of Bombay shares at 3½ premium; Indian Peninsulas 13½. Market quiet.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

**BANKS.**

| Subscribed Capital. | Nomi Value of sh. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr. | | |
| 2,140,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 7 | Bank of Bengal .. | 1,850 prshare |
| 1,925,000 | 500 | 500 | .... | Bank of Bombay.. | 662 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 500 | 375 | .... | Ditto Ditto New. | 3 p ct prem. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 150 | .... | Bombay Pres. Bank. | 160 per share |
| 2,000,000 | 200 | 200 | .... | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 58 per share. |
| 2,000,000 | 100 | 100 | .... | Brokers Banking Company ... .. | 68 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 250 | nil | Central Bank... .. | 3 per share |
| 800,000 | 200 | 200 | 5 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | 185 per share. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | 13½ | China Bank .. .. | 6 per share. |
| 4,000,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China. | 35 p ct prem |
| 1,500,000 | 250 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris. .. | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 100 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London... | No quot. |
| 800,000 | 500 | 200 | .... | Indian Peninsular | 13½ |
| | | | | London & China Ba. | 18½ p. |
| 3,750,000 | 400 | 1,000 | 9 | Madras Bank... .. | 63 p. ct. |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 125 | 8 p ct. | National Bank of India .. .. .. | 129 |
| 500,000 | 250 | 250 | 12 | Oriental Bank Co. | 75 p. s |
| 600,000 | 200 | 200 | .... | Royal Bank of India | 84 p. s |
| | 250 | 100 | .... | Guzerat Bank .... | 65 (nl. |

**FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | 400 | 100 | 15 | Bengal Credit Mob. | 76 persh. |
| 1,200,000 | 400 | 130 | .... | Financial Asso. of India and China | 68½ p. sha |

**SHIPPING COMPANIES.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 3,500 | ..... | Bombay Ship Co..... | 2,300 per shar |
| 250,000 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 25 | S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co... | 675 per share |
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 2,500 | ..... | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co... .. | 2,565 per share |
| 160,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | ..... | Prince of W. Ship Co. | 1,560 per share |
| 100,000 | 500 | 500 | .... | Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co..... | 129 per share |
| | 3,000 | 3,000 | 250 | Union Shipping Co. Limited. ..... .. | 100 per share |

**LAND COMPANIES.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000,000 | 10,00 | 5,200 | .... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. .. .. | 625 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 p.s. | Elphinstone Land Co.... .. .. .. | 580 per share. |
| 1,080,000 | 1,000 | 400 | .... | New Do. ... .. | 85 sh |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,160 | .... | Frere Land Co. .. | 170 per share |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,100 | .... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. | 580 per share |
| .... | 2,000 | 1,300 | 25 p. | Port Canning... .. | 360 |
| 2 150,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | ..... | Colaba Land Co... | 360 |

**EXCHANGE**

| On | Terms. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks.. .. | 6 months' sight. | 1s. 11 11/16d. |
| Do. Credits.. .. | 6 Do. do.. | 1s.11 13/16 to 1d. |
| Do. Documents.. | 6 Do. do.. | 2s.10 2s. 0¼d. |
| Calcutta... .. .. | At sight .. .. | 990. |
| Do. .. .. .. | 30 days' sight.. | 991. |
| Do. .. .. .. | 60 Do. do.. .. | 99. |
| China.. .. .. .. | 60 days' sight .. | 219. |

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. .. | | | 6 percent. |
| Mercantile Bills.. .. | | | 8 do. |
| Four per cent. Gs.'s .. .. | .. | 1835-36 .. .. | 90½ |
| .. .. .. | .. | 1842-43 .. .. | |
| .. .. .. | .. | 1854-55 .. .. | |
| Five per cent. Gs.'s Rs. Loan | | 1856-57 .. .. | 106 |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan | | 1854-55 .. .. | 103½ |
| Five and a half per cent. .. .. | | .. .. | 110¾ |
| Municipal 6 per cent. Loan .. .. | | .. .. | 111¼ |

**BANK OF BENGAL.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities .. .. | .. | 7 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills .. .. | .. | 10 do. |

**PRICES OF BULLION, &c.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sovereigns each .. .. | .. .. | Rs. 10-8-0 |
| Bank of England Notes .. | .. .. | .. .. 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars .. .. | .. .. | .. .. 323½ |
| Carolus .. .. .. | .. .. | .. .. 320 |
| Mexican Dollars .. .. | .. .. | .. .. 320 |
| German Crowns .. .. | .. .. | .. .. 310 |
| Five-Franc Pieces .. .. | .. .. | .. .. 223½ |
| Bar Silver .. .. | .. .. | .. .. 108-8 |
| Gold Leaf .. .. | .. .. | .. .. 16-1 |
| Bar Gold 9 oz. English.. | .. .. | .. .. 10-8. |

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, on the 7th March 1868.

| LIABILITIES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital paid up ..... | Rs. | 46,52,430 |
| Genl. Treasury Balance ..... | ,, | 40,00,000 |
| Deposits at Head Office ..... | ,, | 191,95,631 |
| Deposits at Branches ..... | ,, | 10,01,562 |
| Bank Post Bills outstanding ..... | ,, | 13,301 |
| | Rs. | 288,62,924 |

| ASSETS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans at Head Office and Branches on Government Securities and Bullion... | Rs. | 1,89,429 |
| Credit Accounts at Do. on do..... | ,, | 28,58,493 |
| Bills Discounted..... | ,, | 22,92,400 |
| Stamps..... | ,, | 3,620 |
| Balances with Agents & Correspondents... | ,, | 17,18,066 |
| Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office..... | ,, | 190,98,121 |
| Do. do at Branches ..... | ,, | 27,02,795 |
| | Rs. | 288,62,924 |

### DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 11TH MARCH, 1868.

| | | | PER CANDY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee .. | Old .. | .. | 155 to 160 |
| Akote .. .. | .. .. | .. | |
| Khandesh.. .. | .. .. | .. | 145 to 150 |
| Barsee .. .. | .. .. | .. | |
| Dholleras .. | .. .. | .. | 180 to 182 |
| Bhowunggur | .. .. | .. | |
| Broach .. .. | .. .. | .. | 180 to 182 |
| Vingoria .. .. | .. .. | .. | 165 to 170 |
| Compta .. .. | .. .. | .. | 165 to 170 |
| DharwarSawginned | .. .. | .. | 180 to 182 |
| Oomrawuttee | New .. | .. | 117 to 200 |
| Akote .. .. | .. .. | .. | |
| Broach .. .. | .. .. | .. | 210 to 215 |
| Dholleras | .. .. | .. | 200 to 205 |
| Bhownuggur | .. .. | .. | |
| Yerawada.. .. | .. .. | .. | 170 to 175 |
| Ready Sales... | ... | ... | 800 Candies. |
| For delivery | ... | ... | 1,575 ,, |
| Market firm. | | | |

### MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 11.

Cuffee, Assistant Surgeon, 11th Hussars, to join, from England.
Bray, Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Hussars, to join, from England.
Knox, Ensign, 12th Regiment, to join, from England.
Gore, Lieutenant, 84th Regiment, to join, from England.
Holcombe, Ensign, 84th Regiment, to join, from England.
Hope, Ensign, 25th Regiment, to join from, England.
Stoyell, Riding Master, R. A., from sick leave, from England,
Dawson, Major, R. A., on duty, from England.
Clarke, Lieutenant, R. A. to join, from England.
Turner, Assistant Surgeon, M. Staff, from sick leave, from England.
Williams, Captain, 103rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Barker, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, from sick leave, from England.
Hooper, Captain, 76th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Moraut, Lieutenant, 1st Madras cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Coleman, Captain, Ordnance Department, Bombay, from leave from Sandora.
Gordon, Lieutenant, 24th Regiment, to join, from England.
Beatty Surgeon, 91st Regiment to join, from England.
Scott, Colonel, R. E., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 11.

Cotton, Lieutenant, R. A., to rejoin, to Kurrachee.
White, Assistant Surgeon, 77th Regiment, to join, to Kurrachee
White, Assistant Surgeon, M. D., on duty, to Calcutta.
Barker Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Calcutta.
Turner, Assistant Surgeon, on duty, to Calcutta.
Dawson, Major, R. A., on duty, to Calcutta.
Clarke, Lieutenant R. A., on duty, to Calcutta.
Mignon, Captain, Staff, Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Playfair, Lieutenant Colonel, R. E., on duty, to Tanna.
Williams, Captain, 103rd Foot, on duty, to Calcutta.

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH MARCH.

| PORT. | COTTON. | SEED. |
|---|---|---|
| To London... .... .... | ..... | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 10 |
| ,, Liverpool.... .... | ..... | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5 |
| By Overland Rgute .. | ..... | £7 0s. 0d. to £7 10 |
| To China ..... | Rs. 10 to 12 per bale. | .... |
| ,, Mauritius ..... | No business. | .... |

ARRIVAL.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 11 | City of Manchester (s)..... | Jones..... | Annesley Bay, Feb. 24 |
| | Mary Eder ..... | Effird..... | Shields, Oct. 8. |
| | Buckner (s)..... | Mathew..... | Calcutta, Feb. 15. |
| | Golconda (s) ..... | Jones ..... | Annesley Bay Feb. 2 |
| | Royal Saxon .... | Mathew ..... | Annesley Bay. Feb. 2 |

DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mar. 11 | Nada (s) ..... | Culliver..... | Annesley Bay. |
| | Queensland ..... | Montgomery. | Ditto |
| | Tyrrell ..... | Morgan .. .. | Ditto. |
| | Ellora (s)..... | Fraser .. .. | Ditto. |
| | Mula (s) ..... | Child ..... | Ditto. |
| | Ogrona ..... | Crowdace... | Ditto. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Boaner*, to Liverpool
Steamer *Elphinstone*, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Barada*, to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Bristolian*, to Havre.
Ship *Martaban*, to Havre.
Ship *Montrose*, to Liverpool.
Barque *Rahsan*, to Tuticorin.
Steamer *Basheer*, to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Agra*, Macanlay to Abyssinia.
Ship *Naval Brigade*, Moon, to Akyab.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
*Published every Saturday Evening.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition.. Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.)

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


"LA FUGITIVE"—Grand Valse de Salon for Pianoforte, by MME. W. E. Stretton. Cash Rs. 1-8.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

RIDING HORSE FOR SALE AT BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY, 14th inst.—A CHESNUT ARAB, a first-rate Saddle Horse, and very good across country.

NOTICE.—G. B. GLADDING'S AUCTION ROOMS are THIS DAY REMOVED from RAMPART ROW to MARINE STREET, No. 22, next door to BADHAM & COMPANY.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICES to No. 2, MILITARY SQUARE. SOARES, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 11th March 1868.

NOTICE.—The S. S. "BUSHEER," having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees are requested to exchange their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders, and take delivery from Town and Carnac Bunders within three days from date.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th March 1868.

SHIPPERS of Cargo, per Steam-ship "MANCHESTER," bound to Coast and Calcutta, but now lying stranded near the Custom House, are requested to call at the Office of Ms. T. LIDBETTER, Average Stater, 3 Nesbit Lane, to sign the Average Bond, and on their presenting the Bills of Lading or the Mate's Receipts where Bills of Lading have not been signed, declaring the values of their Goods and paying a Deposit of 5 per cent. on the same, they will receive a Delivery Order for their respective Goods. The said Goods are now discharged and lying at the Carnac Bunder at their Owner's risk.
SOONDERJEE VELLJEE AND SONS,
Owners Steam-ship *Manchester*.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held at the Association's Offices, 6 Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of appointing two Auditors (and fixing their remuneration), to inspect the final Account of the Liquidators under the provisions of Section 95th, clause 10th, of Act XIX. of 1857.
G. R. WILSON,
MUNCHERJI NOWROJI BANAJI, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 11th March 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED), —BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the Bank's drawing rates for the Out-going Mail :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | | 1/11 1/2 | per Rupee. |
| ,, | 4 do. | 1/11 3/8 | do. |
| ,, | 3 do. | 1/11 5/16 | do. |
| ,, | 2 do. | 1/11 1/4 | do. |
| ,, | 1 do. | 1/11 3/16 | do. |
| ,, Demand | | 1/11 1/8 | do. |
| ,, On Provincial Towns in England, | | | |
| ,, Scotland, On Head Office and Branches of British Linen Company's Bank. | | 1/11 1/16 | do. |

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 11th March 1868.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MARCH.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.


CONTENTS :—


MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA



May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following
AGENTS :
*Bombay and Poona* :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
*Bombay* :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
*Poona* :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
*London* :—Mr. G. Street. 30, Cornhill.


Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

### ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
*Bombay Gazette* Press, 1868.

### POSTAL NOTICES

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona be Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway line, Gusseret, Scinde, Kathiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet Letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Sunday Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M. and from noon 2 to 3 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

| | Date of departure. | Mail will close | An after Packet will be made. |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | 15th and 30th. | 6 P. M. previous evening. | 7 A. M. on the day of departure. |
| Ceylon | | | |
| Penang | | | |
| Singapore | | | |
| Hongkong | | | |
| Cape of Good Hope | | | |
| Mauritius | | | |
| Natal | 13th. | Ditto. | Ditto. |
| Reunion | | | |
| St. Helena | | | |
| Muscat | | | |
| Persian Gulf | 3rd and 17th. | 12 noon on the day of departure. | None |
| Bussorah | | | |
| Baghdad | | | |
| Ahmagherry | | | |
| Vingoorla | | | |
| Goa | | | |
| Karwar | | | |
| Beypore | Every Saturday. | 1 noon on the day of departure. | None |
| Mangalore | | | |
| Cochin | | | |
| Calicut | | | |
| Cannanore | | | |
| Tellicherry | | | |
| Kurrachee | 12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail. | | None. |

BANGHY PARCELS.

| Distance | miles. | Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs. Rs. As. | 50 Tolahs. Rs. As. | 100 Tolahs. Rs. As. | Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Notercreding | 300 | 0 4 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| ,, | 600 | 0 8 | 1 0 | 1 6 | 1 8 |
| ,, | 900 | 0 12 | 1 8 | 2 4 | 2 4 |
| ,, | 1200 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 |
| Above | 1500 | 1 4 | 2 8 | 3 12 | 3 0 |

## THE ART EXHIBITION.

PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.

THURSDAY from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission Re. 1; or by Season Ticket. From 3 to 6.30 P.M. FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY. Admission Rs. 1, Children half price.

FRIDAY, from 7 to 12 A.M. Admission Rs. 1, from 3 to 7 P.M. *Last day for a Band.* Admission Rs. 2, Children half price, or by Season Ticket.

J. GRIFFITHS, Hon. Secretary.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 7th March 1868.


# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1868.


THE extravagant and wasteful expenditure of the Guicowar of Baroda (particularly as regards the ridiculous Mahomedan cheddur, upon which we passed some comments a few days ago, not yet denied or corrected), has entailed upon his subjects an increase of land assessment to the extent of ten per cent. In a letter, dated 3rd April 1820, to the then reigning Guicowar, Syajee Rao (father to the present sovereign), the Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay, alluding to certain points settled by treaties previously made in connection with the administration of the Baroda Government, specially directed that "the Resident should be made acquainted with the plan of finance, which should be determined on at the commencement of each year, and that he (the Resident) should have access to the accounts whenever he required it, and that he should be consulted before any new expenses of magnitude were incurred." We should much like to know whether the Resident, in the instance of the cheddur (which certainly cannot be designated other than an expense of magnitude) has been made acquainted with the source from whence its riches were derived, and whether he approved of, and sanctioned, the expenditure in connection with it, and whether such expense has been duly provided for in the annual finance budget of the Guicowar State—and how far the present expenditure exceeds the amount sanctioned. Of course the usual budget has been submitted and passed, but we cannot for a moment suppose that any sanction whatever has been accorded by the Government to this capricious and silly whim of the Guicowar, and to the expenditure and exportation of an enormous sum of money extracted from his taxpaying subjects, injuring them in the past and present time, and creating future positive oppression in the shape of increased taxes.

THE advantages of comparative poverty are perhaps not immediately apparent to the unphilosophic mind. The custom of the world is to regard wealth as happiness, and poverty as misery. It is no doubt perfectly true that a man without sixpence cannot be happy; but it by no means follows that a millionaire must be happy simply because he happens to be rich. When a man owns property, property owns a man. Wealth brings with it cares, responsibilities, anxieties, sorrows. The truth probably lies between the two extremes. Happiness is a shy, home-loving bird; and she generally prefers to take up her abode in a quiet, sheltered nook, away from the dust and glare of fashionable life. The wants of men and women in these days of ours are very numerous—carriages, horses, servants, expensive wines, large houses, fashionable garments,—all these things are considered to be necessary. The only article that is not required is honesty and a contented mind. Everybody wants to be a little bit better than his neighbour; to seem to have more money to spend; to make a gandier and more dashing appearance. Doubtless, men and women without sense judge only by what they see. If they could dissect the hearts and brains of would-be leaders of society, it is probable that they would not burn with eagerness to imitate them. Beneath the polished surface of even the most aristocratic life, disgraceful vice and unmitigated blackguardism can lurk for years; as the recent case of Lord Willoughby d'Eresby amply proves: yet virtuous maidens, guarded by virtuous mothers, would shake hands with, and smile upon, this "nobleman,"—who deserves to be kicked from every house that owns a semblance of virtue!

The advantages of being comparatively poor become more apparent when one sits down quietly to "have a good think." Take the case of a man who, after years of uncongenial work in India, finds himself in England again with a small, but sufficient, income for a person of moderate desires. He can pitch his tent in some quiet spot for the remainder of his days. He can surround himself with books that will be true friends to him; that will never cut him, never wound him, never speak ill of him behind his back. By their means he can live on terms of close intimacy with the ablest and best minds that the world has ever produced. Skies, flowers, trees, green fields, all are his; for he has leisure to study and love them all. To society, with its million shams, he owes nothing. Friends will not trouble him with their company, because there is nothing to be got out of him. Beyond the gate of comparative poverty friends do not care to pass. A few hundred pounds a year make a man richer for purposes of happiness than some thousands do.

Through what an enormous amount of dirt some people do crawl in their endeavours to "get on" in life! When Sir Pertinax Macsycophant rated his son Egerton for not having "booed" sufficiently on a certain occasion, he likewise gave him some hints as to how, in his own case, success had been achieved. After a good deal of thought, he had arrived at the conclusion that a matrimonial adventure, prudently conducted, would be "the readiest gait" he could gang for the bettering of his condition." Accordingly he looked out for a suitable lady. "Now, Sir," said Sir Pertinax Macsycophant to his son, "where do you think I gae'd to look "for this woman with the siller; nae till court, "nae till play-houses or assemblies: nae, Sir, I "gae'd till the kirk, till the anabaptist, the "independent, the Muggletonian meetings: till "the morning and evening service of churches "and chapels of ease, and till the midnight, "melting, conciliating love feasts of the methodists: and there, Sir, at last, I fell upon "an old, slighted, antiquated, musty maiden "that looked just like a skeleton in a surgeon's "glass case. Now, Sir, this miserable object "was religiously angry with herself and aw the "world. . . . . This cracked creature "used to pray, and sing, and sigh, and groan, "and weep, and wail, and gnash her teeth constantly morning and evening, at the tabernacle "in Moorfields. And as soon as I found she had "the siller, aha! guid traith, I plumped me "down upon my knees, close by her, cheek by "jowl, and prayed, and sighed, and sung, and "groaned, and gnashed my teeth as vehemently "as she could do for the life of her; ay, and "turned up the whites of mine een, till the "strings awmost cracked again. I watched her "motions, handed her till her chair, waited on "her home, got most religiously intimate with "her in a week; married her in a fortnight; "buried her in a month; *touched the siller*; "and with a suit of mourning, a melancholy "port, a sorrowful visage, and a joyful heart, "I began the world again. . . . . My "next boo, sir, was till your ain mother, whom "I ran away wi' fra the boarding-school, by the "interest of whose family I got a guid smart "place in the Treasury; and, sir, my vary next "step was into Parliament. Sir, I booed, and "watched, and hearkened, and ran about, backwards and forwards, and attended, and *dangled* "*upon the then great mon* till I got intill the vary "bowels of his confidence; and then, sir, I wriggled and wrought, and wriggled, till I wriggled "myself among the very thick of them, &c., &c." This perhaps is stretching the point a little, but there is at the same time a vast deal of truth in it. The amount of heart-weariness, social torture, and self-degradation, through which some people wade voluntarily in their attempts to climb upwards in life, are not pleasant to think about. "We see," said Swift, in one of his most sarcastic moods, "what God thinks of riches by the people he gives them to!" In mind, as in body, no two men are alike; and it is no doubt well that it should be so. Looking back over some years of life, it certainly seems to us that a moderate income and a clean conscience are the best materials for happiness. Comparative poverty causes false friends and gnawing anxieties to keep away from a man's life. "The cup of felicity, pure and unmixed, is not a draught for mortal man." In the hot rush of life men are apt to regard the golden goal as a prize worth the winning; yet we constantly see it crumble into dust and nothingness beneath the avaricious grasp of men who have bartered their souls for it. The only true wealth is a contented mind; and the best soil for its growth is comparative poverty.

THE official sent out from England to enquire into and reform our cumbrous, expensive, and at the same time often very expensive system of military administration has no light task in his hands. We think we shall be doing both him and the public no little kindness if we call attention to the present state of the Barrack Department. We believe that he has already drawn out a scheme for a reform in the *personnel* of this branch of the service in the Bengal Presidency, which will result in a great increase of efficiency, though at a considerable additional cost. The Barrack Department has hitherto been a subordinate branch of the Quarter Master General's Department, and consists of 18 1st class and 15 2nd class barrack masters, at salaries respectively of Rs. 120 and Rs. 70 a month, in addition to the pay of their rank, and 92 barrack sergeants. Under the new system the Barrack Department is to be a distinct branch of the service and in great measure independent of the Quarter Master General. In the Bengal Presidency—and we presume that a similar system will be introduced into Bombay and Madras—there is to be a head of the department receiving 2,500 rupees a month consolidated, two inspectors of circles at 600 rupees a month, two first class, fifteen 2nd class, and six 3rd class barrack masters receiving respectively 300 rupees, 250 rupees, and 150 rupees a month staff pay. This change will cause a great increase in the barrack estimates. Indeed the salaries of the barrack masters will in the aggregate be nearly treble what they are now. Such being the case, and considering that even under the present system the estimate for the Barrack Department in Bengal is Rs. 17,01,850 per annum, it behoves the authorities to see that at all events the money granted is neither wasted nor embezzled. Of course it is a step in the right direction to make it worth the while of good officers to enter the department with a view to making it a career. At present the barrack masters are so hardly worked, so miserably paid, that no officer of energy and ambition will enter it if he can get any other employment. The consequence is that barrack master-ships are now accepted as a temporary refuge from general duty till something turns up, or with a view to avoid frequent changes of quarters. The masters take, with a few honourable exceptions, no interest in their work, and rarely exercise that vigilance over their subordinates without which fraud or at least waste is certain to take place. Indeed rumours of even grosser offences on the part of some barrack masters have reached our ears. The barrack masters are allowed on their own authority and without having recourse to a station order to expend as much as Rs. 100 a month in hiring coolies to move furniture &c. It will be at once evident that here is an immediate opening for fraud, and fraud we fear has not unfrequently been committed. One lady, the wife of a barrack master a few years ago, whenever she was in need of a few rupees, used to take them from the coolie hire and get her husband to make an entry accordingly. At another station the barrack sergeants used to divide any balance left over from the coolie fund amongst themselves. At a third station up to 1866 the contractor for the repair of barrack furniture used to pay the barrack master Rs. 300 a month regularly, each sergeant also receiving a percentage on the money expended on repairs. So completely was this system carried out, that when a new barrack master was appointed he was asked by his Baboo whether he would not take the usual sum. This officer, more honourable than his predecessor, unhesitatingly refused to do so, and by his vigilance acted as a wholesome check on the contractor and the barrack sergeants. Repaired furniture had not hitherto been viewed by a board after coming out of the contractor's hands, but this officer insisted on this precaution being taken. At length, however, he was removed from the appointment, and the contractor and sergeants thought it a good opportunity for turning a dishonest anna. On this design intent, they were about to take into use a quantity of barrack furniture which had been ordered to be repaired but had hardly been touched. The vigilant barrack master, however, heard of this nice little plan, and at the last moment procured a committee which refused to pass the furniture. The same officer, when removed to another and more important appointment in the department, reduced the coolie hire to one-fourth of what it had hitherto been, and took stock of the furniture so carefully that he found that he had actually considerably more than he was charged with. We fear that instances of fraud similar to those we have mentioned are not unfrequent. The barrack sergeants send in to the barrack master a requisition for so many coolies to move a certain amount of furniture. Unless he is very watchful he cannot be certain either that the full amount of furniture has been moved, that the full number of coolies have been employed, or that they have been occupied during the whole of the stated time. Of course nothing would be easier than for the sergeants to enter into an arrangement with the coolies—who it must be remembered are dependant on the sergeants for employment—by which both parties would gain at the expense of the State. If the barrack master wishes for his share of the perquisites the matter becomes more simple still. Again, with regard to furniture: new furniture is always examined by a board previous to issue, but such is not required in the case of repaired furniture. The result is that the contractor frequently only half does his work, and sometimes he does not even move the furniture away from the store, and directly purchases the connivance of the barrack master and his sergeants. In the case of repairs to barracks also: certain repairs are required, the quarter master of the regiment and the barrack master agree as to their extent. The cost of the repairs are charged to and recovered from the men, yet the repairs are only partially executed, and the balance can be divided between the quarter master and the barrack master with but the very faintest danger of detection.

These cases are not imaginary, but take place, at least some of them do, every day, and we are firmly convinced that if a sudden and simultaneous inspection were to be made there would be great wailing in the department. It is not our province to point out what remedies should be applied, but that some are necessary we are firmly convinced, and the reconstruction of the department affords a fitting opportunity for devising them.

THE *Englishman* :—At their weekly meeting yesterday (March 5th) the directors of the Bank of Bengal made no alteration in the rates of interest on loans. The discounts were, however, fixed at a minimum of five per cent. for short date bills, at six per cent. on bills with a currency above thirty days, and at eight per cent. for bills with a currency above sixty days.

THE same :—We understand His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave Calcutta on Sunday, the 15th instant, and will proceed to Dinapore, where he will present new colours to H. M.'s 105th Regiment of Light Infantry. From Dinapore His Excellency will travel rapidly to Ferozepore, and will arrive there about the 20th instant. After inspecting the troops and station he will proceed to Peshawur, inspecting *en route* the stations of Meean Meer, Rawul Pindee Campbellpore, Attock, Nowshera, &c. His further movements will be determined at Peshawur

THE same :—In June last an expedition was ordered against the Angamee Nagas of the village of Razepemah in order to punish them for the raid and massacre of Sergamcha in the British territory. A force, consisting of fifty men of the police, under the command of Lieutenant Gregory, accompanied by Mr. James, one sub-inspector, and two head constables, reached the village of Razepemah on the morning of the 2nd July at about 11 o'clock, and found it defended by a strong, high, double stockade, the space between the two fences being thickly *panjoed*. The entrance was effected by means of a ladder. No resistance was made, but whilst the force was cutting through, and climbing over the defences, the Tengamahs escaped. The village was destroyed, the masonry gate way blown up, and the force returned in the afternoon after capturing the wife and children of one of the chief offenders, with only three men wounded. In being considered inadvisable to prosecute the search for the leading raiders further into the interior, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided that rewards for their capture should be offered, and information given to the other villagers that they would be allowed to settle in our territory, but that they will, on no account, be allowed to rebuild the village of Razepemah, or occupy any of the cultivated lands attached thereto.

THE *Lahore Chronicle* :—A Benares correspondent writes to us that last week was "marked with a tragical event which has spread a gloom over the European community. In the Sky Races, on the 25th of February, Doctor Anderson, of the 19th Hussars, met with an accidental death. In the first race (a steeple-chase) he was thrown from his horse which fell upon him and crushed him to an instant death. The races were stopped for that day, and the Doctor was buried on the 20th with military honours."

THE *Dacca News* states that there are many workable seams of the finest coal in the eastern provinces of Bengal, which have hitherto been overlooked both by our geological surveyors and by the railway company. The coal, it is said, can be delivered at Sylhet, at six annas a maund.

THE *Mofussilite* :—Colonel W. E. Morton-Royal (Bengal) Engineers, for many years Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Government N. W. Provinces, has, we learn, retired from the service.

THE same :—Mr. LeMesurier, Chief Engineer of the Jubbulpore line, has passed through our city on his way to Lahore to be consulted about the proposed extension of the railway from

been withdrawn from the walls by a Scottish "departure"—what scenes must they have witnessed, and what tales might they support? The subject is inexhaustible, and I heartily recommend it to any novelist in want of "stuff."

His Excellency the Governor General, in an order dated 12th February 1868, is pleased to cancel the notification, No. 252, dated 18th December 1868, declaring Act 22 of 1864 applicable to the cantonment of Bangalore. Your Correspondent imagines that all classes, civil and military, in Bangalore will be glad to read this announcement, which settles the vexed question of whether the military or the civil element is the strongest in Bangalore. The Governor General, whose diplomacy is of a high order, first gave his decision in favour of the military, and afterwards in favour of the civil residents of this station. Consequently, neither party can complain, but, to use a military phrase, things are "as you were." I believe, there is great joy expressed by house owners, who, by this remarkable decision, have been raised from the basements of despair to the upper stories of felicity, and I imagine that it would be at once a convivial and a graceful act on the part of the proprietors of the military lines to give a public banquet in honour of bricks which are your true conservatives now-a-days. It still remains a very unsettled and curious question, whether officers residing in Bangalore are entitled to compensation for house rent equally with their comrades in Madras, and no doubt, the longer the Government takes to consider this problem, the less it will have to pay in the end, should the result prove favourable to the officers. Perpetual motion, it is said, is a puzzle beyond the capabilities of the human understanding, but perpetual consideration is a very simple and economical task, and *must* pay in the long run, though the Heavens fall for it. It has taken come five or six years to attempt to settle "the santonment question" of Bangalore, therefore one is justified in supposing that it will take double that time to arrive at any satisfactory and real settlement of the rent difficulty.

## ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH MAIL OF FEB. 18.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. *Carnatic*, Captain Dundas, with the English mail of the 18th February, arrived in the harbour last night at 9 P.M. She left Suez on the 28th February at 5 A.M., arrived at Aden at 5-55 P.M. on the 4th instant, and sailed thence at 2-10 P.M. on the following day. In the south part of the Red Sea she met with very severe weather, there being a hard gale blowing from S.S.E., in the course of which two of the crew were severely injured, by being washed off the forecastle into the waist. In the Indian Ocean light north-westerly and north-easterly breezes prevailed.

The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

*From Southampton* :—Mr. Woltmann, Mr. Wasbrough, Mr. Cole, Mr. Brooke, Mrs. Couper and infant, Paymaster and Mrs. Fielden.

*From Marseilles* :—Captain and Mrs. Fellows, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, Major and Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Minchin, Mr. and Mrs. Pryce, Lieut. Col. Hawkins, Major Sinclair, Messrs Couch, Dumbell, Currie, Richardson, Prior, Schiller, Kinloch, Churchward, Bickersteth, Bray, Warneker, Bushby, G. A. Jugg, Turnbull, C. B. Ker, and Gladding.

*From Suez* :—Mr. G. A. Kettridge, Mr. Cassels. And 21 second class passengers.

The vessels seen and spoken on the voyage were as follows :—

S. S. *Rangoon*, in the Gulf of Suez—for Suez.

S. S. *Candia*. lat. 21-18, long. 38-5, for Suez, from Calcutta.

S. S. *Sumatra*, lat. 13-18, long. 48-52, for Suez, from Bombay.

S. S. *Ottawa*, off Aden, for Annesley Bay, with a ship in tow.

S. S. *Delhi*, March 10th, 2-30 P.M., for Suez, from Bombay.

It will be seen that Mr. Bickersteth, the Senior Magistrate of Police, and Mr. Pryce, the Master Attendant, were amongst the passengers.

## HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, Feb. 18.)

Parliament reassembled on Feb. 13. A bill has been read the second time renewing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

The Government propose to transfer the jurisdiction of the House of Commons over corrupt practices at elections to the Queen's Bench; but the judges strongly object to such duties.

The Scotch Reform Bill has been introduced. Seven new members are to be added to the representation. This is in addition to the present members of the House.

The Earl of Derby is unable to return to London and his condition inspires much uneasiness.

Earl Russell has published a letter on Irish policy. He proposes the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Mr. Gladstone is recommended to the Liberal party as their leader.

The India Council is still being strongly urged to adopt the proposed Furlough Regulations.

The expenses of the Abyssinian expedition for freight and other contingencies are subjects of unfavourable discussion.

There has been an unfounded report of the death of Mr. Justice Shee. He is, however, very ill.

Mr. Samuel Morley has been selected as the Liberal candidate for Bristol. Sir Morton Peto has not yet resigned the seat.

Lennon, the Irish Fenian, has been acquitted on the charge of murder, but convicted on that of treason-felony, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude.

The prosecution of the Fenian newspapers is proceeding in Dublin.

There is to be a new batch of Queen's counsel.

Some serious rioting occurred at Cork after the arrest of the Fenian Capt. Mackay.

The Oxford Music-hall has been burnt down.

Nothing has yet been heard of the Rev. Mr. Speke.

The carnival commenced at Rome on Feb. 15.

The Irish Reform Bill will be introduced on March 9.

Owing to the death of the Hon. J. Gordon, the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race will probably be abandoned for this year.

A paper has been read by Mr. Tait, at the East India Association, on the population and mortality of Calcutta.

Advices from Japan, received by San Francisco and New York, state that the Daimios had revolted and made the Mikado prisoner.

The racing season of 1868 promises to commence with a successful meeting at Lincoln.

The armour-plated ship Hercules has been floated. The building of another vessel of the like power has been commenced.

The war on the River Plate, between the Brazilians and the Paraguayans, is making no progress. A financial crisis is pending at Rio.

The rate for money is firmer, at 1⅞ to 1½ per cent. The efflux of gold to the Continent continues. The Bank of England now holds £21,695,960, and the Bank of France £43,432,000.

Consols have fallen to 92¾ to ⅞.

Railways are advancing.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, at sight, 1s. 10⅛d. ; 30 and 60 days, 1s. 10⅜d. and 1s. 10½d.

Five per cent. Rupee Paper, 103¼ to ⅜ ; Ditto Five-and-a Half, 108¼ to ⅜.

Indian Five per cents, 111⅛ to 112⅛.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has been excited. Prices have advanced ⅛d. to 1d. during the week.

An advance has been established in the prices of Indigo.

The Sugar Market is recovering.

It is stated that the Egyptian debt is to be consolidated, and a loan of £26,000,000 to be negotiated in Paris and London.

Telegraphic service between England and China has been reopened via St. Petersburg and Kiachta.

A second issue is announced of £2,500,000 bonds, guaranteed 5 per cent. by the Russian government for the Orel Vitebsk Railway.

The English wheat markets have advanced 1s., and prices are firm.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Service : W. M. Dirom, Esq., late Bengal Civil Service—A. H. Cheke, Esq., Inspector-General of Hospitals, Retired List, Bengal Army—Dr. Frederic Corbyn, Bengal Medical Service—Robert Sutherland, Esq., Superintending Surgeon, Retired List, Madras Army—Lieutenant-Colone M. C. Chase, Retired List, Madras Army—Lieut-Colonel J. B. Barnett, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous : Sir David Brewster, Bart.—Captain Thomas Chrystie, R.N.—Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.—The Hon. James Gordon—Mr W. Herapath—Admiral Loch.

## THE MANCHESTER COTTON GOODS MARKET.

(*Home News*, Feb. 18.)

FEB. 14.—A quieter market for cotton at Liverpool yesterday and to-day, with a slight decline in prices, has led to an easier feeling here without any nominal change in quotations. Buyers, however, feel practically that the market is in their favour, and they are not inclined to repeat their recent highest offers. For shipping yarns, in consequence of the heavy engagements of spinners to order, sellers are mostly very firm in adhering to their quotations, some spinners even ask rather higher rates than on Tuesday. There has not been much business offering, and sellers report a rather quiet market. For home trade yarns the demand has also been checked to-day by the disposition manifested among spinners to abide by the enhanced rates which up to Tuesday they were enabled to command as the result of the cotton speculations. While the slight reaction which has taken place in the raw material induces caution and a disposition to inactivity among buyers, spinners feel that with the contracts on hand they can afford to stand aloof for a time, and consequently there has been a very limited business. In cloth, although manufacturers are compelled to pay full prices for yarn, there has been a more decided pause in business to day than even in yarns The demand for the present has met with a decided check, and sellers have found that the higher rates of Tuesday and of last week cannot be obtained. But manufacturers, like spinners, make no change in their quotations, although they are unable to get business at them. The consequence is a very restricted business in all descriptions of fabrics suited to the Eastern markets, to which our foregoing remarks chiefly apply. In heavy goods, and fabrics made from coarser cotton, which have never advanced in the same proportion as India and China goods, there has been a moderate business, but still there is a sympathy in those branches with the more depressed, and buyers have been offering easier terms. Printing cloths of the better quality, maintain their value, all the large calico printers being well engaged on spring goods, and consequently more or less in the market.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(*Home News*, Feb 18.)

FEB. 14.—Cotton has been in unusually extensive demand throughout the week, a large proportion of the business being for future delivery. Prices advance daily, and on Wednesday morning most descriptions had gained fully ⅛d. per lb. on last week's quotations, but during the day partly owing to advices from New York of increased receipts, the market became quiet, and to-day has been without animation, though with considerable demand, and prices generally close about ⅛d. above the rates of Thursday last. For Sea Island a good demand has prevailed, and prices are fully 1d. per lb. dearer. In American very large sales have been made, and quotations are advanced about ⅛d. per lb. on last week's rates. New York advices to February 12 quote middling at 20¼ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 9d. per sailing vessel, 9 1-16d. per steamer. There has been a great demand for Brazil, with much less offering, at ⅛d. to 1d. advance. Egyptian has been in extensive request, both from the trade and exporters, and prices have risen about 1d. per lb. In East India the market has been hardening day by day, chiefly in consequence of the rapid reduction in stock; an advance of ⅛d. to 1d. per lb. has been obtained, but to-day, though the scarcity continues, the extreme rise is barely supported. In Cotton "to arrive" the transactions have been very extensive, and have attracted general attention from all classes of buyers. The latest quotations are :—Maceio basis of first, ship named, 8 5-16d.; American basis of middling, ship named, from Charleston, 8¼d.—Savannah, low middling, 8¼d. middling, 8 5-16d. and 8⅜d.—from New York bales 8 5-16d.—Mobile, 8¼d. ; at sea, 8¼d.—New Orleans, ship named, 8¼d, and 8 9-16d ; February and March shipment, 8¼d, ; low middling, 8 5-16d.—Dhollera, midding fair, ship named, 6¾d. ; fair, January sailing, 7¼d.—Oomrawuttee, fair new merchants Janaary and February shipment 7d. ; February and March 7¼d. and 6¾d. ; fair, ship named, 7d. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 114,180 bales, including 25,060 on speculation, and 19,440 declared for export, leaving 69,680 bales to the trade.

ESTIMATED STOCKS.

| | | This day. | | Same time 1867 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American ... | bales | 121,070 | ... | 241,430 |
| Brazil ... ... | ,, | 43,000 | ... | 51,750 |
| Egyptian, &c. | ,, | 45,580 | ... | 66,340 |
| West India &c. | ,, | 3,980 | ... | 11,610 |
| East India, ... | ,, | 72,730 | ... | 192,930 |
| China ... | ,, | 1,040 | ... | 1,450 |
| Total ... | | 288,000 | ... | 565,500 |

FEB. 15.—There has been a decided improvement in the demand for cotton to-day, and prices are ⅛d. per lb. dearer. Estimated sales 18,000 bales including 6,000 on speculation and for export. To arrive.—American, basis of middling,—ship named, from Savannah 8¾d. and 8¼d, and good ordinary 8d. and 8⅛d ; low middling, 8⅛ ; Charleston, 8¼d ; New York bales 8¾d. and 8¼d. ; New Orleans, 8¼d. and 8⅜d. February shipment, 8¼d. ; ship named, good ordinary, 8¼d. ; Mobile, nearly due, 8¼d., ship named, 8¾d. and 8¼d. Dhollera.—Fair, January sailing 7¼d. Oomrawuttee.—Fair new merchants, ship named, and February, March shipment 7d.

FEB. 17.—The cotton market to-day has been very excited, and prices are about ⅜d. to ½d. dearer than on Saturday. The sales foot up between 20,000 and 30,000 bales.

Commenting upon the cotton speculation now going on at Liverpool where people are buying the article faster than it is known to exist, the *Times* obseeves that the prices are now such as would certainly repay a large Indian cultivation, and revive the flagging receipts of the Indian railways and navigation companies. Even the port of Bombay, lifted up to heaven in order to be dashed down, may be comforted and revived by Surats at 7½d. a pound, and still rising. The movement referred to, extraordinary as it may seem, and even indefensible to non-trading minds, must necessarily increase the ultimate supply, by raising the profits of importers and the wages of cultivators. Even a small addition to the prices will be much more effectual than all the official inquiries, and all the missions for cotton discovery that Government were some years since required to send into every continent and over every sea.

## LATEST FROM CHINA.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

THE steamer *Malacca* from Hongkong, which she left on the 26th February, and Singapore, which she left on the 4th March, has arrived at Galle.

The news from Japan confirms the apprehension of war between the Tycoon and his rivals.

Several days' hard fighting have occurred in the neighbourhood of Osaka, and have resulted in the complete defeat of Stotsbashe's army.

A series of disturbances between foreigners and natives of Hiago is reported, but the latest intelligence by private letters is to the effect that the war is over and Hiago tranquilized.

News has been received in Hankow that the rebels in Shantung are marching towards that place, and that they purpose effecting a junction with the Mahomedans in Kanghah and Shensi towards the summer.

The Nienfe are reported to be at Kaichow.

A large fire has occurred at Foochow.

## COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG, 25TH FEBRUARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OPIUM— | | | |
| Malwa ..... | dlrs. | 715 | per chest. |
| Patna (new) ..... | ,, | 692½ | ,, |
| Patna (old) ..... | ,, | 665 | ,, |
| Benares (new) ..... | ,, | 675 | ,, |
| Benares (old) ..... | ,, | 660 | ,, |
| EXCHANGE—On London—At | | six months— | |
| Bank ..... | | 4s. 2¼d. | |
| Private ..... | | 4s. 2⅜d. | |
| On India ..... | | Rs. 219. | |

Rice—Ten cents higher.

Cotton—Steady for fine kinds.

Steamers arrived.—From Bombay, on 22nd instant, *Emeu*.

SHANGHAI, 19TH FEBRUARY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OPIUM— | | | |
| Malwa ..... | taels | 525 | per chest. |
| Patna (new) ..... | ,, | 505 | ,, |
| Patna (old) ..... | ,, | 490 | ,, |
| EXCHANGE—On London—At | | six months— | |
| Bank ..... | | 5s. 9¼d. | |
| Private ..... | | 5s. 9⅜d. | |
| On India ..... | | Rs. 301½. | |

MADRAS, 11TH MARCH.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half 12 premium. Fives, 7¾ premium. Fours, 9 discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 0½d.

Light freight £5 to £6 15s.

Cotton £4 to £4 5s.

Interest on Loans, 4½ per cent. on demand.

Money Market, unchanged.

40 inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 6—quiet.

No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 3-14—quiet.

Shipments of Cotton for week ending 7th March 2,987 cwt

## BOMBAY.

MAILS for Kurrachee, per steamer *Comorin* will be closed to-day at 10 A.M.

H. E. the Governor, with a large party, paid a visit to Elephanta yesterday. The steamer *Goolanar* and the Governor's yacht took them across.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice, who has obtained three months' privilege leave, proceeds to the Neilgherries on Saturday the 14th instant.

IT is stated that Major Waddington, Educational Inspector, will act for Sir Alexander Grant, during his absence, as Director of Public Instruction.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 7th instant was 51 feet 10 inches, in the corresponding week of last year there were 50 feet 9 inches.

THE FIRE IN THE GUMBOW WELL LANE—Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee has forwarded to the Commissioner of Police Rs. 100, accompanied with a letter, requesting him to distribute the sum among the men of the Police and the Municipal fire brigade, who were employed in extinguishing the late fire in the Gumbow Well Lane.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Western Insurance Company (in liquidation), held yesterday afternoon, at the office of Mr. A E. Ashley, liquidator, Mr. Greig occupied the chair. The accounts up to 31st December 1867, showing the progress made in the liquidation of the Company's affairs, were read and adopted.

THE Hindoo woman, named Cassee, whose clothes took fire on Sunday last at the Chuckla, and who received severe burns in consequence, died at the Jamsetjee Hospital on Tuesday. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of the unfortunate woman, and a verdict of accidental death from burning was returned by the jury.

IN our report of the Indigo Dyers' case at the Mazagon Police Court, Dr. Joynt was stated to have said—"The consequence of the inhalation into my lungs was, that an attack of bronchitis, from which I had been suffering, was worse all that day and the following night, and indeed for a week afterwards." The last words should be—"and I felt weak afterwards."

THE s. s. *Ellora*, with the ship *Corona* in tow, sailed from Bombay for Karrachee yesterday with troops brought by the *Jumna*. The s. s. *Mula* left for Calcutta with drafts brought by the *Jumna* and the *Malabar*, and will thereafter sail, to Annesley Bay. The s. s. *Nada* with followers, and towing the ship *Queensland*, which carries stores, sailed yesterday for Annesley Bay.

THE s. s. *Golconda* with the transport *Royal Saxon* in tow, arrived from Annesley Bay yesterday, having left the Bay on the 21st and Aden on the 27th February. She brings 98 camp followers. The S. S. *City of Manchester* also arrived from Annesley Bay yesterday, with 140 "unfits" that is, invalids and others. She left the Bay on the 24th February and Aden on the 1st March. She brings no news whatever.

THE s. s. *Busheer* arrived at Bombay yesterday from Calcutta and Beypore, bringing invalids from the latter place, who were transferred to the *Ajdaha* yesterday afternoon. She likewise brought the following passengers :—Captain Turner, Mr. G. Harding, Mr. G. Freeman, Mr. & Mrs. T. Yeats, Mr. Jacob, Captain Manderson, Captain and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. Framjee, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Pestonjee, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Heerjee, Mr. Collko, Dr. Longhead, Mr. Bitten, Mrs. Tapsel.

THE 108th Regiment, whose band played "Auld Lang Syne" at the band-stand on the Esplanade last night, leaves Bombay for Yingorla to-day, by the fine steamers *Queen* and *England*, *en route* for Belgaum, where it will take the place of the 26th Regiment (Cameronians) which has been ordered to Abyssinia. The portion of the regiment which has been stationed at Colaba will embark from the Colaba Bunder, and the remaining portion will arrive per rail from Poona and embark from Carnac Bunder.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at the Victoria Gardens, this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March..... | "Defilier" ..... | Burzinsky. |
| Overture..... | "Jubel" ..... ..... | Weber. |
| Selection (Op.) | "Barber of Seville" ... | Rossini. |
| Valse ..... | "Coquette" ... ..... | D'Albert. |
| Selection (Op.) | "Don Pasquale" ..... | Donizetti. |
| Quadrille..... | "Como" ..... | D'Albert. |
| Galop ..... | "Froh und Heiter".... | Bilse. |

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Calcutta Press Company was held yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Company in Dwarkadass Lane, for the purpose of considering special resolutions as to the winding up of the Company. On the motion of Mr. Etachund Jugjeevun, Mr. Bhimjee Purshotum was called to the chair. With reference to clause 12 of the Articles of the Association of the Company which is—In case the Company shall at any time be wound up, it shall be wound up by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay"—the following resolution was moved by Mr. Hunsraz Bhugwandass and seconded by Mr. Etachund Jugjeevun :—"That clause 12 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by striking out the words "by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay" and by inserting "by voluntary or such other liquidators as may be determined on." Two shareholders stated that they were in favour of the winding up by the Supreme Court, but these did not propose any motion on the subject, so that the resolution was declared carried. Mr. Mooljee Ruttonsey then moved and Mr. Mahomed Dewjee seconded the next resolution, which was :—"That all proceedings which have been taken on the part of the Company in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Calcutta in the suit instituted in the said Court entitled the Calcutta Press Company *versus* Soomar Jaffer, being suit No. 567 of 1867, be confirmed, and the said suit be continued or compromised as may hereafter be deemed advisable." This resolution was unanimously carried, and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman the business terminated.

## THE ACCIDENT TO THE "MANCHESTER."

WITH regard to the accident that occurred to the *Manchester* on Tuesday, and which led to the prevention of that vessel's sailing, as noticed in yesterday's *Gazette*, we understand that no satisfactory cause has as yet been discovered. The steamer is the property of Messrs. Scoonderjee Velljee and Sons, and besides her passengers was laden with 800 pieces of cotton goods and some 500 or 600 copper "tiles," such as are used for coining. She was bound for Calcutta, and had got just outside the Apollo Bunder, when she was detained from proceeding. Despite the exertions by the two steam tugs the vessel filled right up to the cabin, and, of course, the cargo was much destroyed by water. She was accordingly taken to the dockyard, and a number of men were set to clear out the cargo, which by dint of working day and night was all discharged yesterday. The *Manchester* presently lies in the mud dock at the Government Dockyard, and though she has been strictly surveyed, it has been found impossible to ascertain the cause of the leak—in fact, we learn that so far as examined, the copper and other parts of the vessel seem quite sound. However, at low water last night, she would be completely dry, and it was expected that the leak would then be discovered. We understand that there is an insurance on the vessel and cargo, but that under the circumstances no part of that can be recovered.

## MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held in the Library of the Grant Medical College on Saturday, the 7th instant. *Present*.—Dr. Arnott, President, in the chair. Drs. Ward and Johnstone, *Vice-Presidents*. *Members*.—Drs. Broughton, Joynt, Birdwood, Seward, Dymock, Gray, Diver, Eccles, Doolittle, DeCunha, and Sylvester—*Secretary*.

The proceedings of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Letters on the business of the Society were read, and presents received since last meeting placed upon the table. The voting list was examined, and the following office-bearers were elected for the year 1868 :—Dr. Arnott, President; Drs. Ward and Johnstone, Vice-Presidents ; Drs. Broughton, Joynt, Stedman, Birdwood, and Dymock, Members; and Dr. Sylvester, Secretary.

Suggestions regarding the deposit account of the Society were made by Dr. Birdwood and agreed to.

Dr. Dymock read a very interesting paper on abscess occurring in fatty liver. The paper was illustrated by cases and specimens. He traced the origin of abscess in many cases to fatty degeneration, with regard to which he says :—"It will, I think, be generally admitted that fatty degeneration of the secreting structure of the liver is the morbid condition of that organ most frequently met with in those who have been long resident in India; the importance of this condition in connection with hepatic abscess is great." The microscopic appearances were shown to be a deposit of oil globules in the hepatic cells, and also a granular deposit between the rows of cells; this latter morbid product produced congestion by mechanical obstruction to the capillary circulation, and this again is often aggravated to supuration by fevers, exposure and alcohol;—patches of the liver disintegrate and end in abscess.

Some discussion ensued by Drs. Ward and Joynt from a remark by Dr. Sylvester on the singularity that part of the normal function of the liver of the cod and other fishes should be to secrete oil globules in great quantity, and though it is also part of the function of the human hepatic cell to secrete oil globules, yet, when that secretion becomes excessive, it leads to disintegration and abscess. In the latter case, however, he imagined it was but following the general law of all wasting animal structures which undergo fatty degeneration before becoming absorbed.

Dr. Dymock then read a rare case of fracture of the 5th cervical vertebra in a sailor who had fallen from a window. The man lived 55 hours after the injury; the spinal cord was almost destroyed at the seat of fracture, and the trunk and limbs supplied by nerves below the injury were paralysed; respiration was diaphragmatic, there was no scope for surgical interference.

Dr. Broughton proposed that the thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Dymock for his contributions; the vote was seconded by Dr. Ward.

Dr. Sylvester read notes on a case of disease of the intestines which terminated in death; the insidious manner in which the affection had progressed, and its rapid termination in destroying life, was the most remarkable feature of the case. The preparation illustrative, showed all the features of colloid cancer; sections were exhibited under the microscope which gave the usual appearance of these tumours.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the author of the paper by Dr. Birdwood. The meeting adourned until the 11th proximo.

## THE ACTION REGARDING HOUSE RATES IN BOMBAY.

SHIVSHUNKER GOVINDRAM VS. THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

THIS action at the instance of Shivshunker Govindram, pleader, against the Justices of the Peace with regard to the amount of house rates leviable in Bombay came before J. O'Leary, Esq., in the Small Cause Court yesterday. The arguments in the case were reported in our columns last week, and are sufficiently explained by the following note which His Honour read yesterday in Court.

In this case the action is brought to recover damages for an alleged wrongful distress, stated to have been levied by the subordinates of the defendants, by seizure and sale of the goods of the plaintiff. In the month of July 1867, a bill was presented to the defendant, in which Mr. Govindram Bhowanee was charged as owner or occupier of the house No. 28, Narrow Dhooroo Street, with house rates from April 1st to 30th September 1867 in advance, at the rate of 6 per cent. on the net assessed value of the said house, the said rate being stated to be claimed under section 1 of Act 4 of 1867, and the rate remaining unpaid in August 1867. A notice of distress, directed to the same person, was served on the defendant, dated 6th August 1867. On the 21st August 1867, the plaintiff wrote to the Municipal Commissioner tendering Rs. 15-12—the amount of house rate which would have been claimed at the rate of 5 per cent. —and disclaiming all liability to pay any larger sum. In reply to this, the Assistant Municipal Commissioner wrote a letter of the same date, stating that the legal rate for the year was 6 per cent., and refusing to receive the sum tendered. On the 27th August 1865, a distress warrant, ordering the seizure of the goods of Govindram Bhowanee was issued from the office of the Municipal Commissioner, directing the said goods to be distrained to the amount of Rs. 21-6-4, being the amount of house rate and fees in respect of the house No. 28, Narrow Dhooroo Street. This is signed by the Assistant Municipal Commissioner. Goods of the plaintiff were accordingly seized under this warrant and sold: and on the 5th October 1867, notice of action against "the Municipal Commissioner or the Bench of Justices" at suit of the plaintiff was served on the Municipal Commissioner by being left at his office. The plaintiff now brings his action accordingly. His main contention is, that after the coming into operation of Act 4 of 1867, no house rate, higher than 5 per cent. could be legally levied in Bombay for the year 1867, unless the same should have been fixed at a higher rate by the Governor in Council, on a resolution passed by the Justices and notified in the *Gazette* of the preceding year—all which, it is contended, should have been done *under*, or by virtue of Act 4 of 1867, and therefore necessarily after that Act came into operation. The facts admitted and proved in the case are—that the house rate for 1867 had been before the passing of Act 4 of 1867, and under section 47 of Act 2 of 1865, legally fixed at 6 per cent. Now, this enactment (section 47, Act 2 of 1865) was, from and after June 1st, 1867, repealed, and, there being no reservation or exception as to existing rates, I apprehend the rates struck under that section must cease to have any effect, more especially as the rates for 1867 are professed to be provided for by the repealing Act, and they are provided for at the rate of 5 per cent., unless altered in a certain way, and they never have been and never could have been altered in that way. I apprehend there can be little doubt about this, and indeed, the point was almost abandoned, or at least, but faintly argued by the able counsel for the defendants in this case; but I shall not, for reasons which I shall presently state, go into this point at length. Secondly, the plaintiff contends that the warrant under which the goods were seized was not a legal warrant, inasmuch as it did not comply with the requirements of section 72 or section C. of Act 2 of 1865. On this, I have only to say that the warrant certainly does not attempt to follow the form given in section C. of the Municipal Act. I cannot, however, say that it is not under section 72 "to the like effect" as the form given in the schedule, and I do not find any requisites in section 72 as to the form of the warrant which have not been complied with. Thirdly, the plaintiff contends that the goods of the wrong person have been seized. The whole point here is this—the house in question is the ancestral property of the plaintiff and his family, and it stands in the books of the municipality in the name of plaintiff's father, who died some years ago. Now all through the correspondence I think the plaintiff, by his act and letters, has waived all right to take this objection. He replied to notices given to him in the name of his father, and stated that he, the plaintiff, was not liable to pay the rate, not because it was legally payable by another person, but because it was not a legal rate. I think considering the great prevalence here of the practice of allowing property to stand in the name of a former owner, that this is a very strong case of acquiescence by the plaintiff in his being addressed in the name of his father, and that it is now too late for him to set up this case. On the other hand, it was contended for the defendants,—That the notice of action given to defendants under section 240 of the Municipal Act was an insufficient notice and was not served on the proper person. The two points most strongly urged against it were, that it does not state with reasonable certainty the cause of action, and that it should have been served by leaving it at the place of abode of the intended defendants. The notice states in the clearest terms, as appears to me, the cause of action in this case, namely, a wrongful seizure and distress of the goods of the plaintiff on a certain day. It was suggested that the plaintiff should have gone further and stated *how* the distress was illegal; but I can only say that the section of the Act does not seem to me to require this, which would, to say the least of it, be rather unusual in such a notice, and would in fact amount to requiring the plaintiff to furnish his evidence to the defendants. I, therefore, think the cause of action was described with reasonable certainty. And secondly, it appears to me to have been served in one of two modes prescribed by the Act, each of them being, as appears to me, equally legal under the Act. If the plaintiff could have discovered any meaning attached to the words "place of abode of the defendants" in the present case, he might no doubt have served it there, but he was not bound to do so, as he appears to me to have a clear option of serving it by leaving it at the office of the Commissioner. The defendants next contend that the defendants, the Justices, cannot be sued in this action. I cannot say more on this point than I have said in the case of Purshotum Wittoo against the Justices, and in that case I have myself referred the case to the High Court to decide on the liability of the Justices. I think all the arguments arising from the doubtful nature of the wording of section of the Municipal Act of 1865, from the absolute independence of the Commissioner under section 11, apply with equal force in the present case, and I shall refer this case for the decision of the High Court, or, if the parties choose, I shall let it stand over for the decision in the former case as to the liability of the defendants. In this case, an application has been made to me to amend the summons by substituting or adding the Commissioner as a defendant. I should not under ordinary circumstances, be disposed to accede to such a proposal, but I must say I think the present case a very peculiar one, and I should the case still remain before me, I shall certainly feel bound to consider whether it might not be a legitimate exercise of the discretionary power of amendment to substitute as the defendant the officer who was really served with the summons, and who has all through acted as the defendant. However, I shall certainly not amend now, inasmuch as I have sent up the former case to the High Court not as a decided expression of opinion on my part, but under the clause in the Small Cause Court Act, which entitles this Court to refer the case to the decision of the High Court when any doubts exist on a point of law, and in this case I must say I have the greatest possible doubt.

After reading the above judgment,

The Judge remarked—I think that on that preliminary point, perhaps it would be as well to let the case stand over for the decision of the High Court in the former case.

Mr. Leathes (for the defendants)—There is one thing, your Honour—of course the defendants would be glad to have the opinion of the High Court on all these points, as it is very important for the community that they should be decided one way or other.

The Judge—But if the Court find the defendants are not the proper parties to be sued, I apprehend it will not give any decision on the other questions.

Mr. Leathes—No, and then they would have to be referred to your Honour, and you might amend the summons by putting in the name of the Municipal Commissioner instead of the Justices of the Peace, and then the former would have to go to the High Court for its opinion on the other points.

The Judge—If you wish, this case could go up to the High Court with the other one.

Mr. Leathes—Well, that might be done.

The plaintiff—Yes, that might be as well.

Mr. Judge—Then each party could give in his questions by this day week, and I could send up the two cases on that day—So that *pro forma* this case will stand till this day week, and if by that time I don't hear from either side, I will send up the questions.

Mr. Leathes—Does your Honour give any verdict in the case?

The Judge—Well, if I give a verdict, I apprehend I must state the questions and send up the case. If I gave a verdict, it would be for the defendants on the ground that they are not liable to be sued—exactly the same as in the other case.

The case was then ordered to stand for judgment, in order to enable either party to submit the questions he might wish stated for the opinion of the High Court— the date for judgment being at Mr. Leathes' request fixed for the 19th instant.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE MILDNESS OF THE HINDOO.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I am somewhat surprised at the publi cation in the *Times of India* of to-day of a letter signed by "The Hindoo," in connection apparently, with a controversy upon the subject of British and native rule, and whether the Hindoo is mild or not.

I am not prepared to enter into the whole subject, but will readily admit that in a certain sense the Hindoo is milder than any of the races, whether English, French, Germans, Russians, Turks, Jews, Persians, Africans, or Abyssinians, enumerated by him; and then proceed to the object I have in view, viz., to suggest to "The Hindoo" the advisability of abstaining from publishing letters calculated to damage the cause he advocates.

The English do not fight duels, but if they did, it would be more manly and creditable to them, as a nation, than the indulgence of unseemly abuse, or vindictive and treacherous revenge, common to natives of India, in their disagreements and quarrels.

Our home papers do unfortunately exhibit a large amount of crime, but "The Hindoo" should recollect that nearly every misdemeanor in England transpires by reason of the excellence of our institutions, and the national abhorrence of crime which prevents concealment. These cannot be said to be characteristics of Indian life.

We have no professional thugs or poisoners abroad, nor ready facileers with poisonous drugs to solve social difficulties; our lords and noblemen may not imprison, assassinate, or drag at the feet of elephants, or bury alive, those who offend them: nor do the members of our courts, or others in power, adopt as a matter of course, a debased and unnatural course of life under the ministry of hair-dressers and fiddlers acting in the capacity of private secretaries. Our clergy are not of the Maharaj stamps, nor our private citizens and merchants notoriously inclined to fraud, knavery, and chicanery.

Indian history, I daresay, records the brilliant careers of Sivajee, and his successors the Peishwas; but unfortunately for "the native" it also records how the lustre of these was dimmed by the interference of a braver and more enlightened power, to the benefit of an oppressed and ruined country—and a brighter day is yet in store when "The Hindoo" and his captious countrymen at large will be able to look back upon past traditions in the same light as civilized Europe now remembers the massacres of Glenco and St. Bartholomew, and other acts of a bygone age.

It is absurd of "The Hindoo" to desire an English prefix to his native name, and it is equally silly for him to object to observing the courteous usages of his own country by removing his shoes when necessary, when in contact with Europeans. ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay, 11th March.

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

MADRAS, 4TH MARCH.

OUT of consideration for the tastes of your fair readers, who may naturally be supposed to prefer somewhat light reading to dissertations on local politics and other stern realities upon which a newswriter is bound to touch, I will commence my present letter with such scraps of "musical and artistic" intelligence as have come before the Madras public during the past ten days, and the class of readers abovenamed will then have the option, should they wish it, of turning to the "murder" or correspondence columns of your journal, when they find me becoming prosy or over-practical. To commence with then: Madame Anna Bishop returned from Bangalore to the "Benighted Presidency" about a week ago, and judging probably from the ample encouragement she had before received, that our music-loving public appreciated her performances, and that they would not think they could have too much of such a good thing, gave another and a "positively farewell" concert on Monday evening in the Banqueting Hall. The room was well filled, and as far as the renowned cantatrice's own performance went, the audience was well satisfied, and, if you were to judge from the so-called critique in this morning's *Athenæum and Daily News*, you would naturally conclude that the whole entertainment was as great a success as usual, As a true reporter, I must, however, disabuse you of any such impression, as I regret to state that Mr. Charles Lascelles was far from equal to the occasion; his singing throughout the evening, with the exception of once when he forgot to be careless in "Robin Ruff," which is evidently his favourite piece, being excruciatingly flat and carelessly rendered. As this gentleman's manner is highly indicative of self-approbation, and of comparative unconcern as to the opinion of the auditors, it may perhaps do him good to find that he is not always loaded with unqualified praise, the *Athenæum's* critique to the contrary notwithstanding. For his encouragement, however, I may state that, although his voice is not sweet or melodious, he certainly can sing remarkably well when he tries to do so, comic songs especially. With regard to "the easy *abandon* with which he throws his hands at the piano," or "the tragic way in which he up-heaves his chest and shrugs his shoulders at solemn, and the graceful undulation with which he brings them down again, &c." "the impressive air with which he throws back his professional *head of hair*," and so on, I can only say, that a little less of these performances, and a little more of *the real thing* would go a great deal farther with a refined audience. However, I wish Mr. Lascelles joy of his trumpeter, who believes him to be worthy the entree of "every tavern, town hall, and drawing room in the world," where "heaps of rupees, dollars, shillings, florins and francs would be brought to his illustrious feet from all quarters of the globe," provided he will only add ventriloquism to his accomplishments! It is to be doubted whether he is accustomed to, or will often receive such wildly extrav

of household furniture were mingled with the ruins; sections of houses which clung to and climbed up the cliff were apparent, with private cupboards full of bottles, but the inhabitants and the facades, indeed, the great portion of the houses lay embedded beneath the mass of tufa which lay piled high beneath, obstructing all communication between the city and the Riviera di Chiaga in this direction.

It was most painful to think of the amount of suffering that lay buried their without the possibility of relief, for the work of excavation was pronounced to be dangerous. How high the mountain stands which dominates Santa Lucia I cannot precisely say—certainly many hundred feet, and, composed as it is, of very friable materials, there was full expectation that even larger masses would fall. On the very summit, and at the extreme edge, there are barracks; the stone facing of the mountain had given way, and the apparent probability was that the tufa might yield, and this vast pile of building topple over. The work of excavation, therefore, was full of danger, not merely to those engaged in it, but to the crowds who stood around. Even as I looked, masses of rock and building fell, and here and there long lines of sand, as it were of smoke, came trickling down. There were very few persons employed, therefore, in excavating; all that could be done was to preserve order, and keep off the hosts of street Arabs, who every now and then tried to break through the cordon of soldiers.

A commission of engineers and architects was appointed to examine the mountain, and report whether it would be safe to remove the ruins at the base. It was a work of great danger, for they had to scramble over the wrecks of the demolished houses, at the risk of being swallowed up by another landfall. At length it was decided that nothing could be done until the mountain had been propped, and how this can be done appears to me to be a most puzzling affair. Some were of opinion that the best thing would be to explode that part of the mountain with a mine, but this would have endangered much property near at hand. At present, therefore, we are quite in the dark as to the extent of the disaster, and if any unfortunate persons are buried they must remain victims. The houses destroyed are a lodging-house much frequented by foreigners; two, if not three, coral shops, a shop where engravings were sold, a cafe partially so, a wine-shop much frequented, and one or two small eating-houses. I believe that most in the lodging-houses escaped, they had timely warning in certain noises made by the breaking away of the cliff. A family who were in an upper room were unable to escape, but through the bravery of a captain of the Bersaglieri were got down by ropes and ladders. An American gentleman who was lodging there was severely wounded, and was sent off to the Pellegrini. I have just visited him, as the poor fellow knew only two persons in Naples, and he tells me he was lying on his bed when the roof fell in and a rafter came down on his body. It broke the bones of the pelvis, and he has, moreover, a wound in the head. It is hoped that those who were in the cafe had time to escape, as the door is partially open; as to those in the coral-shops, the wine-shops and the *trattorie*, they must inevitably be lost, and it is feared there were many there.

It being a cold night, the sentinel at the entrance to the Castel d'Nuovo had retired within his box, and was thus saved from any injury. He reports that at the time the mountain fell a carriage was passing, and others add an omnibus; if so, they must be overwhelmed. Of course, there is great excitement in the city, and the disaster is the sole topic of conversation. His Royal Highness the Duke d'Aesta, who had been up Vesuvius, on his return in the evening went down to Santa Lucia, and remained till a late hour. This morning I saw him there again, and by his orders, on the report of the Commission of Engineers, the works were immediately suspended. There were present also the Regio Delegato, the Questor, and all the civil and military authorities, while the troops kept the ground, together with the police, and, in fact, were prepared to do all the work, but it was too perilous to proceed with. Two bodies of workmen have already been disinterred, and two or three wounded have been taken off to the hospital; but I fear that a great loss of life has yet to be revealed.

As to the cause of this terrible affair, there can, I think, be little doubt that the principal one is the long continued activity of Vesuvius. For two months and more we have been rocking in our beds; the seismometer has accurately marked all these oscillations. In a former letter I spoke of a scientific friend who for several days marked these oscillations by observing the motions of a piece of iron suspended from his shutters. Well, these frequent vibrations must of necessity have produced some effect on this great tufa mountain, and for several days the inhabitants of the ruined houses, and a gentleman in the Hotel Crocele observed indications of movement. It is only fair to say, however, that the Crocelle is out of the line of danger, but no doubt the signs observed were occasioned by the vibrations of the adjoining tufa. It is to be noted, too, that in Santa Luica there are hot springs of sulphur and iron which attract thousands of invalids during the summer, and these indicate a connexion between this part of the city and Vesuvius. From what I hear, the proprietors of the ruined houses suspected danger, and meditated some precautions, but they could not decide on any combined plan. I have collected on the spot the information I now send you, but it is possible I shall have to correct it, and certainly I shall have to add to it. Vesuvius still maintains its activity, and last night was very splendid.

## AN ACTOR'S QUARREL.

At the Bail Court on February 5th an action was brought by Mr. Dominick Murray, the well-known comedian, against Mr. Benjamin Webster for an alleged breach of agreement relative to his taking a half benefit at the Olympic Theatre.

Mr. Huddleston, Q. C., and Mr. F. H. Lewis were counsel for plaintiff; Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Wood appeared for the defendant.

The action was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant upon a contract which was entered into between them, and it appeared that in 1866 the plaintiff was engaged at the Olympic, when, under the management of Mr. Horace Wigan, to play first low comedian and Irish parts, at a salary of 8*l.* per week, and a clear half benefit. In December 1866, the defendant became the lessee of the Olympic, when the plaintiff entered into a similar engagement with the defendant, with the exception that the salary was reduced to 7*l.* per week. The engagement was for the season, a period which depended upon the manager, and the success of the piece; and it was generally terminated by a notice being put up by the manager in the green-room. Matters went on very well until the end of June or the beginning of July, when the plaintiff spoke to Mr. Kinloch, the treasurer and acting manager, and asked him when he was to take his benefit, and that he should like to play an Irish character in a drama that he had performed in before, and which had been very successful. Mr. Kinloch suggested his applying to the defendant, and he accordingly wrote to the defendant to fix his benefit, for permission to play the piece, and to know if his services would be required the ensuing season. That letter was accordingly sent to the defendant and received by him, but overlooked or forgotten. No answer was sent to it, but afterwards, the defendant admitted that he had received the letter, and it had escaped his memory. The plaintiff receiving no answer, he made an engagement for the ensuing season to perform at the New Queen's Theatre, and it was insinuated on behalf of the plaintiff that this annoyed the defendant, and had caused him to act in the manner complained of towards the plaintiff. On the 3rd of August a notice was posted up in the green-room to the following effect:—"Those ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of renewing their engagement for the ensuing season are requested to make their application in writing to Mr. Kinloch on or before Saturday, the 10th instant"—an intimation that the season was drawing to a close; and by the rules of the theatre three weeks' notice was required to be given to the manager before a benefit could come off, the plaintiff contended he was entitled to a similar notice, and that he would not be allowed sufficient time in which to make his arrangements, and he accordingly spoke again to Mr. Kinloch and Mr. Horace Wigan, and again pressed them to fix the time of his benefit. He afterwards saw the defendant and spoke to him about it. Defendant replied that he was not aware that the plaintiff was entitled to a half clear benefit, upon which plaintiff referred him to the terms of the agreement. Defendant then complained that he thought the plaintiff had not acted fairly or courteously towards him in not giving him the refusal of his services when the mistake with reference to the letter was explained. On the following day he asked the defendant if he was to take the green-room notice as a notice of the close of the season, to which defendant replied that it would depend upon the success of the piece (*The Grasshopper*) that was to be produced that evening. Plaintiff asked the defendant if he had any objection to the drama he had forwarded to him being performed, and he replied that plaintiff must arrange with the manager. He pressed the manager to fix a time, but he said he could not without Mr. Webster's consent; no benefit was offered, and no day fixed. *The Two Puddifoots* was cast, and the character of Buffles was sent to him, but he refused, on the ground that it was not first comedy. Mr. Wigan said he was much annoyed with the plaintiff for so doing, and, in reference to the benefit, all Mr. Wigan said was, "As you will not play Buffles, I shall fine you a week's salary, and not allow you to make any change in the programme." Five benefits had taken place prior to this date, and the actors and actresses had the invariable privilege of changing the programme and selecting their pieces, subject to the approval of the manager. Plaintiff estimated a clear half benefit to be worth between 60*l.* and 70*l.* at the Olympic. *The Two Puddifoots* was read at the theatre on the 15th August. The part of Buffles was not a first comedy part, but decidedly a farce old man. He considered the part of Puddifoot, jun., the first low comedy part. That character was assigned to Mr. Horace Wigan. The farce had been cast three times at the Adelphi, and Buffles had been cast for Mr. Stephenson, Mr. John Clarke read the farce, and considered Puddifoot, jun., was his part. After reading the part, plaintiff retired from the green-room, and left the theatre. He made no complaint, because he had an idea that the piece, although cast, would not be played.

In cross-examination, plaintiff said he performed at the Olympic every evening during that season. *The Grasshopper* did not draw well. Buffles was not a first low comedy part; he should have played Puddifoot, jun., if he had performed in the farce. Mr. Morton was the author. He did not know that the author cast Buffles for his performance. He had a copyright in the piece he wanted to perform.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—And you wanted the defendant to put your piece on the stage for one night?

Plaintiff—The defendant had put the piece on the stage for two nights.

Was that when you played in it?—No, fortunately. He did not ultimately refuse to take his benefit unless his piece was played. *The Grasshopper* was pronounced an utter failure both by the press and the public. Two ladies were engaged in it as stars, but they only twinkled a fortnight.

Mr. John Clarke was next examined, and the Court was convulsed with laughter at the droll manner in which he gave his evidence. He was a commedian, at present engaged at Coventgarden. He read *The Two Puddifoots*, but he did not know if it was cast when he was at the Adelphi. There were several low comedy parts in it, but he could hardly say which was the first. He should have selected Puddifoot, jun. He did not think Buffles a first low comedy part—it was a part fitting for a man like Paul Bedford.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Should you have refused Buffies?

Mr. Clarke—I think I should (laughter). I should not care about playing it.

I suppose you do not like to play anything but the best parts?—I should like the best (laughter). I am now playing in the piece of *The Goose with the Golden Eggs*.

But it is not a low comedy part?—I think so.

Is it better than Buffles?—Very much.

The learned Serjeant asked Mr. Clarke to read a portion of the farce, but he declined on the ground that the learned counsel was asking him too much, he would try it after him (loud laughter). He was now playing in *The Goose with the Golden Eggs*, in which there were two or three low comedy parts about equal. He was playing in it Turvey, the lawyer (laughter).

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Is that high or low comedy? (loud laughter.)

Witness—When an actor had a half clear benefit it was arranged by the courtesy of the manager. An actor did not select his own performance in the case of a clear half benefit.

Re-examined—Puddifoot, jun., was the principal part in the piece.

Mr. Huddleston—And you are now playing the lawyer in *The Goose with the Golden Eggs*?

Mr. Clarke—Yes.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—And one lawyer strangles the other?

Mr. Clarke.—Yes.

Mr. Lacey, theatrical book-seller, who said he was called upon to give an unwilling opinion, said Buffles was not a first low comedy part. The first low comedy part was as a rule the funniest part in the piece.

Mrs. Stephens, Miss Maria Harris, Mr. M'Lean, Mr. Conway, and Mr. John Clayton were called in support of the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine submitted the plaintiff had made out no case. By the 11th rule for the guidance of the company at the Olympic, any actor or actress refusing to study his or her part allotted to him forfeited a week's salary; and as the plaintiff had refused the part of Buffles, which the defendant contended was plaintiff's proper character, he had forfeited the week's salary which the defendant had set on in this action. Upon the point of the benefit, the learned counsel contended that it had been offered to the plaintiff according to his own evidence, but he had refused to accept. The three weeks' notice was quite out of character, and was not required. The rules bound the actors only, and not the manager.

Mr. Huddleston contended that the plaintiff had made out a case which required an answer from the defendant, and that he was entitled to recover.

Mr. Justice Shee said he should not stop the case, but he would give the defendant leave to move.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine then stated the defendant's case to the jury. He said that no doubt the fact of an actor bringing an action and complaining of a manager's tyranny excited sympathy on the part of a jury, but in reality there was often no cause of complaint, and in this case he hoped to show that the defendant was in the right. Actors, like lawyers and many other persons, possessed a large amount of natural vanity, and they were unable to judge what their real position was in the estimation of the public. The plaintiff appeared to be one of those persons. He should prove beyond all question that the part of Buffles was a first low comedy part, and it would have been better for the plaintiff, who had not arrived at that position in his profession, when he could bully managers as much as he liked, if he had bowed to the judgment of others, and by getting rid of some of his superfluous vanity, qualified himself for that position to which in after years he might hope to aspire.

Mr. B. Webster was called—The piece was written by Mr. Morton, who cast the characters. The part of Buffles was a first low comedy part. Puddifoot, jun., belonged to the class of light and eccentric comedy. It was not low comedy at all. He first saw the plaintiff on this matter on the 13th August, having had to go to Bognor on account of ill health. Plaintiff came to him on the stage of the Olympic. He then asked when he was to have his benefit. That was the first he (Mr. Webster) heard of his having a right to a benefit. He informed the plaintiff that if he was entitled to a benefit he might have it when he pleased. Plaintiff wished to play an Irish piece, and in consequence of his sending to his (defendant's) private residence, instead of the theatre, he did not receive it. He referred the plaintiff to Mr. Horace Wigan, and if that gentleman liked the piece it could be done. Plaintiff never complained that he had not received three weeks' notice. The manager selected the piece for a benefit, because a new piece required new scenery and incurred additional expense, besides interfering with the business of the theatre.

In cross-examination he said he did not fix a day for the benefit. Custom was stranger than a manager's will to terminate the season The 31st August was selected for closing the Olympic Theatre because business was bad; that was about the usual period of closing. He decided about the 10th of August on producing the *Two Puddifoots*. *The Grasshopper* was cast after the *Two Puddifoots* was read. The piece was never cast at the Adelphi, but it was given to Mr. Clarke to read, but he did not think he should like it.

Re-examined—There was no other first low comedy man in the company besides the plaintiff, and in consequence of his refusal the piece could not be played. The character of Buffles was such as an actor of Mr. Murray's standing ought not to have refused.

Mr. Horace Wigan said the character was low comedy of the most marked type, and he said so because he had every reason to believe it was originaly written for Mr. Keeley. The usual practice of the profession was adopted in the plaintiff's case. Plaintiff said he would waive his right to three weeks' notice if he was allowed to play his own drama. The best member of the company took his benefit after the close of the season.

In cross-examination he said he never fixed a time for the benefit. The Olympic held about 130*l.*; to his surprise on one occasion he had 170*l.* for his benefit, but he never could understand how the house held it. 100*l.* was a very good house.

Mr. John Kinlock was called. He stated that during the last week of the performance of the *Grasshopers* at the Olympic, the highest taking was 32*l.*, and the lowest 11*l.*

Mr. Matthew Robson said he performed the character of Buffles. He was a first low comedian. He had performed at Liverpool, Manchester, and at the Olympic. He had not since performed at the Olympic.

Mr. Huddleston—And Buffles did for you?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—At all events he did Buffles (laughter).

Mr. Huddleston, in summing up to the jury, commented on the unworthy sneer which Mr. Serjeant Ballantine had cast on the plaintiff. It was uncalled for, and had been uttered, no doubt, with the view of depreciating the plaintiff for the gratification of others. The plaintiff held as high a position in his profession as the defendant or Mr. Wigan. Mr. Murray was a gentleman of high position in his profession, and was an actor of known merit and repute.

The learned Judge deferred his summing up.


## BANKS.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**

*(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)*

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

**ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.**

The current rates of Exchange are:—

| | | per Rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| On London at 6 months' sight | 1s. 11½d. | do. |
| " 4 do. | 1s. 11¾d. | do. |
| " 3 do. | 1s. 11 1/8d. | do. |
| " 2 do. | 1s. 12d. | do. |
| " 1 do. | 1s. 10⅝d. | do. |
| " demand | 1s. 10¾d. | do. |
| On Scotland do. | 1s. 10¾d. | do. |
| On Ireland do. | | |
| On Paris do. | 1s. 10¾d. | do. |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe, 1s. 10¾d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 11th March, 1868.

**THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)**

*Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.*

*Head Office*—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Manager*—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
*London Bankers*—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 3/8 per Rupee.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 do. | 1/11¾ " |
| 3 do. | 1/11 7/16 " |
| 2 do. | 1/11 3/8 " |
| 1 do. | 1/11 5/16 " |
| On demand | 1/11 1/4 " |
| On Scotland | 1/11 1/4 " |

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

*Interest.*

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 11th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

**THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED):**—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,225.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
*London Bankers*—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight | at 1s. 11 1/4d. | per Rupee. |
| do. | at 1s. 11¼d. | " |
| 3 do. | at 1s. 11 1/16d. | " |
| 2 do. | at 1s. 11d. | " |
| do. | at 1s. 10 15/16d. | " |
| On demand | at 1s. 10 7/8d. | " |
| On Scotland and Ireland | at 1s. 10¾d. | " |

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.....at 1s. 10 5/16d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1868

**CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.**

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 mn' sights above £20 | 1s. 11 1/32d. per Rupee | |
| " 4 do. | 1s. 11 3/8d. | " |
| " 3 do. | 1s. 11 6/16d. | " |
| " 2 do. | 1s. 11 11-64. | " |
| " 1 do. | 1s. 11 3/16d. | " |
| On demand | 1s. 11 1-8i. | " |
| On Scotland do. | | |
| On Ireland do. | | |

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight 1s. 11 1/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months.. .. .. 6 per cent.
6 do.. .. .. 5 "
3 do.. .. .. 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID UP CAPITAL £300,000.
*Branches and Agencies*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (on City Bank) at | 1s. 11¾d. | per Rupee. |
| 4 do. | at 1s. 11 9/16d. | " |
| 3 do. | at 1s. 11 5/8d. | " |
| 2 do. | at 1s. 11¾d. | " |
| 1 do. | at 1s. 11 3/8d. | " |
| On Demand (Head Office) | at 1s. 11¼d. | " |

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to a sum of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, 3 5 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

INTEREST.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 11th March, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

**NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).**

*Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£982,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 30,000.
*Head Office*—London.
*Branches and Agencies.*
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Coupar, Angus, & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 25, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. BOTSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director. Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
*Offices in London*.....No. 80, King William Street.
*London Bankers.*
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND:
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, few tierces very best INDIAN MESS BEEF, YORK HAMS, and GLOSTER CHEESE. Apply to CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dossabhai, Mocnshie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE, at the shop of the undersigned, Consignments of the PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT and CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of sizes, and KEROSINE OIL, lately imported from London. Apply to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CURRIM, Ship Chandler, No. 7 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.
Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Sougwong.—Worth Trial.
Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

BY recent Overland Steamer, a large selection of—
REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, of the best manufacture, PLAIN AND SILVER MOUNTED,
MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS,
BRIAR WOOD PIPES,
and a variety of Smokers' requisites.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—A large selection of—
CARPET BAGS,
COURIER BAGS,
LADIES' DRESSING BAGS,
GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING BAGS,
LADIES' HAND BAGS,
CANVAS CLOTHES BAGS,
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS,
&c., &c., &c.,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.
Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

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Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet; ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen Rings 2s per gross.
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